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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

REPORT OF AMERICANS WORKING ON ROADS NORTH OF HANOI

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 6 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] A Norwegian construction worker says that there are a number of Americans working like slaves in Vietnam and that they may be American soldiers who are missing in action.

In an interview with radio station KIRO in Seattle on 3 December, Stein Gudding said that he had recently left his job at a paper mill north of Hanoi and that some of his fellow workers had told him that they had happened to see a group of Americans while riding their motorcycles in a rural area.

"They were repairing the road," said Gudding. "They appeared to be prisoners of war, and they were working about 200 km from Hanoi in the direction of the Chinese border."

"They were certainly Westerners," he said. "They were Americans, and they spoke English with an American accent."

He said the Hanoi police told the Scandinavians to leave the place immediately and threatened them by pointing their guns at them.

However, before they left his friends heard the prisoners call out, "Tell the world about us." These words were spoken with an American accent.

Gudding gave the interview to KIRO by telephone from Bangkok.

In Washington, Admiral Jerry Tuttle said the report would be studied. Admiral Tuttle heads a team that handles reports on American soldiers missing in action in Indochina.

Gudding said that many Vietnamese tell of American who are still being held in their country.

5458
CSO: 4213

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

COMMUNIQUE ON INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

OW281505 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Jan (VNA)--The Foreign Ministerial Conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Ho Chi Minh City today released the following communique:

Communique of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea

Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach, Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Phoun Sipaseut, and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen met on 27 and 28 January 1981 in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The ministers exchanged views on the situation in the three Indochinese countries and international issues of common concern, and discussed measures aimed at strengthening the solidarity and cooperation between the three fraternal countries.

1. The ministers warmly welcome the great achievements of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in national construction and defence, in particularly the prodigious rebirth of the Kampuchean people who, during the last 2 years, have made rapid progress in production, overcome famine, stabilized living conditions, eliminated the serious consequences of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime, and built up a new life.

The conference warmly welcomes the decision taken by the People's Republic of Kampuchea to make public a draft constitution, and to hold general elections in the near future, and considers it an important step in the consolidation of the new regime and the full development of the right of the Kampuchean people to be masters of their own destiny.

These achievements have increased the strength and confirmed the irreversible march forward of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, who, with the help of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, the nonaligned countries and the world's people, are striving to overcome all difficulties, and defeating all manoeuvres and actions of the Beijing warmongers in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. The situation in the countries on the Indochinese peninsula is more stable than ever. The three countries have become an increasingly important factor for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Their militant solidarity, friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields in the struggle for national liberation, national construction and defence have become fine traditions, permeating their relations.

With a view to unceasingly consolidating and broadening the cooperation between the three countries, the foreign ministers exchanged views regarding preparations for a summit conference of the three countries to be held at an appropriate date.

The foreign ministers of the three countries decided to hold regular meetings twice yearly at the beginning and in the middle of each year, with a view to increasing cooperation between the three countries; the venue for such meetings will rotate among the three countries. Apart from these regular meetings, the parties may hold extraordinary meetings, if need be.

The ministers exchanged views on immediate measures aimed at promoting the all-sided cooperation between the three countries, and on some specific fields, such as cooperation between the Mekong committees of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, cooperation between the three countries in communications and transport, providing Laos with an access to the sea, etc...

2. The ministers unanimously hold that the three revolutionary currents in the world did not cease to grow last year and are in a position of strategic offensive, changing the balance of forces in favour of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Reaffirming that the struggle of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries is an integral part of the struggle of the world's people, the ministers resolutely condemn the manoeuvres of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, and of international reactionary forces, to intensify the arms race, create international tension with a view to opposing the aspirations of the peoples, undermine peace and stability in Asia and the world. They fully support the efforts and initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community aimed at achieving disarmament, lessening tension, consolidating peace and international security.

3. The ministers fully support the 5 December 1980 Moscow meeting of the party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries and the unanimous position taken by the Warsaw Pact at this meeting. They reaffirm the necessity of strengthening the solidarity of the forces of peace, national independence and socialism against acts of aggression and war provocation conducted by imperialism and international reaction.

The ministers firmly condemn the schemes of the imperialist and reactionary forces which carry out acts of sabotage against socialist Polant and interfere in its internal affairs. The three Indochinese countries reaffirm their strong solidarity with and support for the People's Republic of Poland and the party and the people of Poland, with the conviction that the Polish working people, under the leadership of the United Workers' Party and with the strong support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, will develop their traditions and revolutionary forces, overcome all difficulties and trials, foil all manoeuvres of the imperialists and reactionaries, resolutely defend the socialist regime, and ensure the continued development of the country on the way to prosperity and happiness.

4. The peoples of the three Indochine countries resolutely stand on the side of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

The ministers stress that the policy of big-nation expansionism and hegemony of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles and the increasing collusion between China and the United States constitute a big danger to the interests of the peoples, and for peace and security in Asia. Deeply conscious that the solidarity of the Asian countries is an important factor checking every manoeuvre and design of the Beijing warmongers, the conference calls on the Asian peoples to heighten their vigilance and intensify their struggle to defeat all manoeuvres and adventurous acts of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, and of reactionary forces, so as to maintain peace, stability and the development of the relations of cooperation and friendship among the Asian countries, thus contributing to world peace.

The ministers fully support the struggle of the people and government of Afghanistan, who are in receipt of the assistance of the Soviet Union to safeguard and consolidate the gains of the April revolution and to defend their independence and sovereignty. The ministers sternly condemn the imperialists' and reactionary forces' intensified armed intervention in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, which has caused a dangerously tense situation in these regions, and warmly welcome and fully support the new important proposals made by President Leonid Brezhnev in New Delhi on 10 December 1980 on measures for ensuring peace and stability in the Persian Gulf. The ministers are of the opinion that the Iraq-Iran conflict only benefits imperialism and Zionist expansionism, and hope that both sides will try to find a peaceful solution to this conflict. The ministers support the struggle of the Palestinian people, whose only authentic representative is the PLO, to regain their fundamental national rights, including the right to establish an independent and sovereign state; warmly hail the great victories of the fraternal peoples of Angola and Mozambique in their struggle to consolidate national independence and build their prosperous countries; support the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO against the brutal domination of neo-colonialism and the apartheid policy of the South African racists, for the right to self-determination and genuine independence; support the struggle of the people of the Arab Republic of Democratic Sahrawi under the leadership of Polisario, to achieve their sacred fundamental national rights. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea fully support the fraternal people of Cuba in their struggle against the policy of war threats and economic blockades by U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces; and support the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada to consolidate their national independence and reconstruction. The ministers particularly extend support and militant solidarity to the people and the revolutionary and democratic forces in El Salvador who are waging a staunch struggle for the overthrow of the dictatorial military junta and against the intervention of the U.S. imperialists. The ministers support the struggle of other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

5. The ministers fully support the major role played by the nonaligned movement and its active contribution to the struggle for peace and national independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism and hegemonist expansionism; support the struggle of the developing countries against economic exploitation by imperialism, for the establishment of a fair, equitable, new international economic order. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea undertake to

work for the strengthening of solidarity within the nonaligned movement, making it more and more powerful and effective in defending and attaining its just objective; welcome Cuba who, as a chairman of the nonaligned movement, has made several efforts and constructive initiatives aimed at promoting its positive role in the movement; welcome India for its active contributions to the nonaligned movement and to the consolidation of peace and stability in Asia and in the world. The ministers are confident that with the active and constructive contribution of the member countries together with Cuba, the chairman of the movement, and India, the host country, the forthcoming conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi will be successful, making the most of the results of the Sixth Summit Conference and recording new successes for the movement.

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

STATEMENT OF INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

OW281551 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Jan (VNA)--The Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which closed today in Ho Chi Minh City issued the following statement on peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia:

1. The current developments in Southeast Asia continue to be a source of deep concern to world public opinion.

With their foreign policies of peace, friendship, cooperation and their goodwill, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are increasingly a factor guaranteeing regional peace and stability. The initiatives put forward by the three Indochinese countries at the conferences of their foreign ministers held in Phnom Penh (January 1980) and Vientiane (July 1980) aimed at improving the relations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries and consolidating peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia have enjoyed the broad approval of world public opinion. World public opinion was especially responsive to the four-point proposal of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea which aims at restoring peace and stability on the Kampuchea-Thailand border, to the tireless efforts and goodwill of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to normalize its relation with Thailand and to the contacts between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other countries in the region. Thanks to these efforts, the dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries which, after a short interruption, is being resumed. [sentence as received]

In particular, recently the friendly relations between Laos, Vietnam and Burma have been further consolidated and strengthened.

Tension, however, continues to prevail in Southeast Asia. The national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea continues to be threatened. Peace and security of the other countries in the region are not yet secured. The main cause of this situation is the expansionist and big-power hegemonist policy of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with imperialism. They are carrying out a systematic policy of hostility toward the three Indochinese peoples, resorting to armed provocations, constant threats of war and subversive activities against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, using the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other reactionaries to grossly intervene in Kampuchea hoping to oppose

the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, trying to whip up an atmosphere of confrontation and to disrupt the dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. Along with opposing the three Indochinese countries, the Beijing authorities are employing rebels disguised as revolutionaries to grossly interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in Southeast Asia.

2. Faced with the threat of aggression and intervention by the Beijing authorities, it is absolutely legitimate for the three Indochinese peoples to strengthen their solidarity and mutual assistance on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In accordance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the purpose of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is to deal with the Chinese threat. As on two previous occasions, the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea this time is only temporary. When the threat from China no longer exists, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will consider the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Right now, a number of Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea, if Thailand ceases making Thai territory available for the use of the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary khmer forces as a base from which to oppose the Kampuchean people, stops supplying them with weapons and food, disarms and concentrates them in camps far from the border.

The UN General Assembly's recent adoption of a resolution to continue to seat the genocidal Pol Pot clique at the United Nations and a resolution demanding that an international conference be convened so as to impose a solution on the Kampuchean problem in disregard of the protests of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the sole authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, constitutes a violation of the sovereignty and an intolerable interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people, and runs diametrically counter to morality and the principles of the UN charter. The Indochinese countries once again reaffirm their position of categorically rejecting such resolutions.

3. In order to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia it is essential that China put an end to its hostile policy towards the three Indochinese peoples and its policy of interference in other countries in the region.

The three Indochinese countries and China are close neighbours whose relationship dates back to time immemorial, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea always treasure their traditional friendship with the Chinese people...prompted by their policy of peace and friendship and by their goodwill, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea delcare their readiness to sign with the People's Republic of China bilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence based on the principles of strict respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; nonaggression against each other; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; good neighbourliness and settlement of all disputes by peaceful means.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam calls on the People's Republic of China for an early resumption of the Vietnam-China talks to settle the problems in the relations between the two countries as repeatedly proposed by the Vietnamese side. The

Vietnamese side once again reaffirms its readiness to discuss, in the context of such talks, issues raised by the Chinese side, and demands that the latter show the same attitude regarding the issues of concern to Vietnam.

In the interest of the Lao and Chinese peoples, the Lao People's Democratic Republic demands that the People's Republic of China respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and stop supporting, aiding and nurturing the clique of exiled Lao reactionaries on Chinese territory and in other countries, cease its military threats in the Lao-Chinese border areas, stop sending spies and commando detachments into Laos, and put an end to the slanderous campaign against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Lao People's Democratic Republic deems that the response to the above-mentioned points will constitute a basis for restoring normal friendly relations between the two countries.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea demands that the People's Republic of China stop using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan reactionary clique and other khmer reactionaries against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, respect Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty, stop intefering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea of which the People's Revolutionary Council is the only authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The People's Republic of Kampuchea deems that the above mentioned points constitute a basic condition for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and also for the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Republic of China.

Should the afore-said proposals of the three Indochinese countries be met with positive response from the Chinese side, they will contribute to restoring the friendship between the peoples of the Indochinese countries and the Chinese people as well as to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Beijing authorities should prove their words of "goodwill" by practical deeds.

4. Although differing in political and social systems and on various questions, the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries share common basic interests, i.e. regional peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, vital conditions for maintaining national independence and security and for developing prosperity and happiness in their countries, each in its own way. In the interests of their own peoples and of the region as a whole, the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries should eliminate the attempts at interference and divisiveness by other countries and should not let differences and disagreements affect the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two groups so that Southeast Asia may develop into a zone of peace, stability and prosperity. That is why, after defeating all imperialist wars of aggression, and regaining national independence, freedom and unification, the Indochinese countries have overlooked the past and taken the initiative to promote the normalization of relations with the ASEAN countries. This normalization has opened up a new page in the history of Southeast Asia, but it is unfortunate that it has been undermined over the past few years.

The experience of the past 2 years has again shown that confrontation and any attempt at domination by one side or the other can only lead to further deterioration of the situation in Southeast Asia. The tireless efforts of the three Indochinese countries to maintain a dialogue and settle all disputes by negotiations have proved to be the correct way to guarantee regional peace, stability and cooperation.

In this spirit, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea propose:

a) A regional conference be held between the two groups--the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries--to discuss problems of mutual concern in the interests of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual agreement, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, non-imposition of the will of one group on the other, and noninterference from outside.

In the common interests of the region, the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries should as soon as possible set aside obstacles and discuss the questions relating to the holding of such a conference. The agenda, time and place of this conference will be agreed upon by the two groups.

For their part, the three Indochinese countries propose that the conference be convened in March 1981; the venue for the conference may be either the capital of an Indochinese country (Vientiane) or the capital of an ASEAN country (Jakarta or Kuala Lumpur) or may alternate between these two capitals or may be the capital of another Asian country agreeable to the parties. The three Indochinese countries will welcome the participation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in the conference and fully respect Burma's decision as to whether or not it should participate in the conference.

b) After the countries of the two groups conclude a treaty on peace and stability in Southeast Asia, a broad international conference will be convened with the purpose of recognizing and guaranteeing that treaty.

To prepare for the regional conference between the two groups, there would be a preparatory meeting between a representative of the three Indochinese countries and a representative of the five ASEAN countries. The three Indochinese countries appoint the Lao People's Democratic Republic as their representative at such a meeting.

The dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries would surely help ease tension, gradually promote mutual understanding and trust, facilitate the settlement of urgent problems of common interest so as to gradually improve the relations between the two groups, and thus bring about good prospects for establishing a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries hope that their fair and reasonable proposals and goodwill will meet with a positive response from the ASEAN countries, in conformity with the aspirations of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS--Hanoi, 27 Jan (VNA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of National Health led by its minister Professor Radoy Popivanov visited Vietnam from 22 to 27 January, at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health. While here, the delegation paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's office and residence, and various medical establishments in Hanoi and Thai Binh. It was cordially received here yesterday by Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong, political bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee. Minister of Public Health Vu Van Can and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires were also present at the reception. Also yesterday, Minister Vu Van Can and Prof Radoy Popivanov signed a plan on the implementation of the agreement on health cooperation between the two countries for 1981-1985. [Text] [OW271609 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 27 Jan 81]

YEMENI DELEGATION VISITS--Hanoi, 29 Jan (VNA)--A delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party led by Muhammad al-Nagashi, member of the Y.S.P. Central Committee and deputy head of its foreign relations board, visited Vietnam from 17 to 29 January. While here, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It called on the offices of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and visited the northern border province of Lang Son and Ho Chi Minh City. The Yemeni guests were received by Nguyen Duy Trinh, political bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the CPVN Central Committee and head of its foreign relations board, held discussions with the delegation on questions of common concern in an atmosphere of comradeship and fraternal friendship. The two sides signed an agreement on cooperation for the period 1981-1982 aimed at further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the two peoples. [Text] [OW290359 Hanoi VNA in English 0316 GMT 29 Jan 81]

CSO: 4220

FATHERLAND FRONT REPORT LOOKS AT 1980, 1981 WORK

BK2902J0 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

["Excerpt" of VFF Central Committee Secretariat's report reviewing the 1980 Front tasks and setting guidelines and tasks for 1981--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] /The Situation and Activities of the Front at All Echelons During 1980/

In the circumstances of 1980, the Front Committee at all levels, the Vietnam Democratic Party and the Vietnam Socialist Party, the people's associations and other member organizations have all increased their activities to successfully implement the VFF Central Committee's Fifth Plenum resolution.

1. The year 1980 saw many major political events. /The Front Committee at all levels and various member organizations of the Front coordinated with one another to accelerate the political and ideological tasks/ which contributed toward making the people of all strata better aware of the country's advantages and difficulties, increasing their knowledge of the lines, positions and policies of the ruling party, and creating a high degree of political and moral unity among the people. The holding of political sessions by political parties and mass organizations and among intellectuals, noted personalities and people of various ethnic groups and different religions on the occasion of the three big anniversaries and other important dates had the effect of deeply instilling the revolutionary tradition and the spirit of patriotism in the people, enhancing their national pride and firm confidence in the line of leadership of the VCP, and arousing and strengthening their spirit of struggle to overcome all difficulties in building and defending the fatherland.

We stepped up propaganda work among the people to struggle against the dark scheme of the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to seize upon our difficulties to launch psychological warfare activities, unleash distorted propaganda and entice our people to flee abroad in an attempt to sabotage the unity and identity of view of our people. Along with stepping up political and ideological work, the Front committees at all levels, mass organizations and adminstrative organs coordinated with and helped the various echelons and sectors in correctly implementing party and state policies, especially those policies designed to foster the peasant-worker alliance, the army rear policy and the policies toward relgions, minority ethnic groups and so forth. In order to overcome the serious consequences of natural calamities the

Front organizations in many provinces and cities motivated the people to display unity and mutual assistance and develop the "help the needy" tradition by actively making material contributions to help the people in the afflicted areas restore and develop production and normalize their life. Even in areas directly hit by natural calamities, imbued with the spirit of "mutual assistance," the people in slightly affected localities wholeheartedly helped those who were gravely afflicted. The peasants of the Mekong Delta provinces launched a movement to enlarge the rice and food crop areas and actively discharged their grain obligation as a gesture to express the mutual affection and assistance of the people countrywide.

2. Along with organizing political sessions on the occasion of major anniversaries, the Front committees at all levels and the Front member organizations, working in coordination with the various sectors, adopted many forms and measures to encourage the people of all walks of life to respond to emulation drives and the movement /to carry out productive labor and practice thrift./ In agriculture, the Front organizations in the northern provinces concentrated efforts on motivating the people to overcome the serious consequences of typhoons, floods and drought, develop production and stabilize living conditions. In the southern provinces, the work done by the Front and its affiliated organizations had the practical effect of encouraging the peasants to embark on collective work, set up cooperatives and production collectives, vigorously emulate in stepping up production and enlarging the cultivated areas, and actively carry out their grain obligation. In the various industrial sectors, the emulation movement had the effect of encouraging the working masses to uphold the sense of collective mastery, overcome difficulties in production, actively create sources of materials, save on materials and search for domestic sources of raw materials and supplies or exploit, collect, purchase and transport raw material and supplies themselves in order to generate employment and improve living conditions. The campaigns to "retrieve 5 million empty cement bags" and to "produce 35 million tons of organic fertilizer" launched among the youths were successfully conducted, helping to overcome many difficulties in production. The campaigns that followed with higher targets (retrieving 6 million empty cement bags and producing 500,000 hectares of green manure plants) have been achieving good results. The movement launched by workers and civil servants to serve agriculture made new progress. The combined worker-peasant movement launched at the district level with the main aim of building "highly productive worker-peasant ricefields" was developed. A number of localities initiated the movement to establish brotherhood between factories, enterprises, schools and agricultural cooperatives. By organizing workers and civil servants to help the cooperatives repair machinery and equipment and build small engineering stations, transformer stations and so forth, we realistically supported agriculture and, at the same time, created more jobs for workers.

The movement of "new women to build and defend the fatherland" continued to develop and had the effect of boosting production and livestock breeding and promoting savings in many localities.

In the various scientific and technical research sectors, the emulation movement was more and more closely linked with production realities and it effectively yielded many achievements in research and application that helped resolve many pressing problems in production.

Aided by state policies, the production movement of the handicraft and artisan industry sector made fairly good progress. Various production establishments made considerable efforts to exploit domestic raw materials and supplies and fully use surplus supplies and raw material and discarded materials and products to produce large quantities of goods for consumption and export, thus creating jobs for the unemployed.

/3. The movement to build an all-people national defense system and firmly safeguard the fatherland's security developed vigorously./ Faced with the schemes and acts of the Chinese reactionaries to undermine the revolution in our country, our entire people launched a movement to build an all-people national defense system, firmly maintain public order and security and defend the fatherland. Preparations for combat readiness were broadly made by the armed forces and localities throughout the country. Intensive efforts were made to motivate the people to organize self-defense units and guerrilla militia forces, build border and coastal defense lines and maintain public order and security, thus creating a powerful and ubiquitous people's war front. The people and armed forces of the various localities promptly prevented enemy commandos and spies from infiltrating into our country's territory and effectively dealt with the enemy's aggressive provocations at the northern border. In building the armed forces, grassroots-level Front committees in many localities, together with organizations of youths, women and elders, actively educated the youths; and, working alongside the troop induction concils, correctly applied the set policy, thus ensuring good results for the various troop recruitment drives. Noteworthy was that the movement to care for war invalids, families of war dead, families with meritorious services to the revolution and families of troops developed ever more steadily throughout the country. A number of localities set up nursing homes for unsupported parents of war dead to express the people's gratitude toward those who have sacrificed their lives for the fatherland.

/4. A movement against negativism was launched./ The Front and various mass organizations in provinces and cities, in coordination with Steering Committee 79, studied the contents of Directove No 81 of the Party Central Committee secretariat on the struggle against negative phenomena in society, laid down plans for the implementation of this directive in localities and disseminated the Front's guidelines down to its lower-level organizations. Political parties and mass organizations held meetings to educate and motivate members not to fall into negativism, while enthusiastically participating in opposing corruption, bribery, oppression of the people and other negative manifestations in society. In a number of localities, village, ward and subsector Front committees and various mass organizations, with the masses' assistance, discovered violations of policies and law and helped with the handling of cases of misappropriations of state, collective and private property. In other places, the motivated masses actively took part in discovering and punishing speculators, smugglers, crooked elements, ruffians and illegal traders.

The movement against negativism has thus far yielded some results, but its progress is still slow. Motivation among the masses is weak, and therefore the movement is not in full swing. Leadership and coordination among Front organizations are inadequate. All Front echelons are still at a loss to perform their tasks, and so have obtained limited results.

5. /The campaign to build a new life which is being conducted throughout the country, has developed well./ Since the Party Central Committee secretariat issued a directive on building a new life and the Central Steering Committee for building a new life was established, the latter has formulated comprehensive operational guidelines for localities to step up the campaign. In many localities, steering committees have been established and Front committees have expanded the campaign down to lower levels. With the assistance of the Central Steering Committee, Hanoi has instituted plans for initially improving traffic safety and public order and sanitation and for studying and establishing new patterns for marriages and funerals. A conference was recently held in Thai Binh Province to review the campaign for building a new life in the past 5 years and some good experiences have been drawn to serve as a basis on which to continually step up the campaign. A similar conference was held in Ha Son Binh Province to review the campaign among the Dao and Tay tribal peoples in Da Bac district so that necessary experiences could be drawn to accelerate the campaign among the ethnic minority people.

In accordination with the cultural and information sector, Front committees and mass organizations at all levels have expanded their propaganda activities to make the people understand and implement Directive No 214 of the Party Central Committee secretariat and the policies of the Council of Ministers, thus bringing about new improvements in the organization of weddings and funerals and the observance of family anniversaries and festivals. In the north, such marriage customs as demands for dowries and celebrations of the engagement and wedding announcements have been eliminated in several localities. A new wedding style has taken shape in many provinces such as Thai Bi h, Ha Son Binh and Hai Hung Provinces, and so forth. Many backward forms of funerals as specified in the Tho Mai family ritual have also been canceled or simplified. Festivities normally organized for funerals have been greatly reduced. However, in the mountainous provinces where ethnic minority people are concentrated, the old mores of weddings, funerals and death anniversaries still prevail. In the southern provinces, the campaign to build new cultural families and new men is being expanded. Propaganda is being conducted to popularize wedding and family laws and to motivate the people to implement them. The campaign to organize weddings, funerals and death anniversaries in accordance with the spirit of the new lifestyle which is centered on the elimination of superstition, on simplicity and on thrift, has been welcomed by the people in many localities and has achieved good results.

Along with the campaign to build a new life, the family planning campaign has continued to develop broadly throughout the country. Encouraging results have been scored in some localities with the ratio hovering around 1.5 percent (Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong municipality, Hai Hung Province, and many other city wards and districts). Nevertheless, the nationwide mass movement for family planning has not been uniform nor sufficiently intensified. One of our major problems at present is that the rate of our production development is slower than the rate of population growth.

6. /Activities should be intensified for international solidarity./ The VFF Central Committee, the political parties and the people's organizations have initiated many diplomatic activities, sending delegations to various countries and contacting several foreign countries to exchange experiences on Front tasks and mass motivation with some Front organizations of foreign countries. They

have also participated in such international conferences as the interparliamentary conference and the parliamentary conference of world people for peace, and so forth. Our activities have contributed to strengthening solidarity, cooperation and friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; intensifying militant solidarity and special friendship with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples; and extending friendly relations with the peoples of nationalist countries and world progressives. The activities of some religious delegations (Catholic, Buddhist and protestant) which participated in various international conferences on religious affairs, have allowed religious organizations and people in the world to better understand the correct policy of our party and state toward religion. In the course of our international activities, we have voiced our people's resolute support for the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, and have vehemently condemned and denounced the cruel plots and crimes of the Chinese expansionists who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to oppose the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries. We have contributed to frustrating the international reactionaries' plots to sow discord among countries in the socialist community; between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and among the three Indochinese countries. We have also contributed to the struggle to protect and enhance our country's international stature and prestige, to protect the Soviet prestige in Afghanistan and the Cuban revolution, and to oppose the dark schemes of U.S. imperialists and their hordes against the Polish People's Republic.

In 1980, an important event stood out in our relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union: the splendid success of the Soviet-Vietnamese space flight and the successful completion of the scientific research program on the orbital station Salyut 6. On the occasion of this special event, the political parties and mass organizations within the VFF carried out many activities to greet and extol the ever developing and strengthening Vietnamese-Soviet relations.

The VFF has achieved fresh progress in its work and has actively contributed to motivating the people to implement the major policies of the party and the state. In the implementation of the resolution of the Fifth VFF Central Committee Plenum, the VFF has achieved coordination and unity of action among all sectors and mass organizations, and has exercised unified guidance from the center to all provinces and cities in a number of important tasks. In all localities, especially at the grassroots level, the VFF work has become increasingly practical to meet political demands and to serve the masses' interests.

Further progress has been achieved in the relations among all VFF echelons and in the unification of action and coordination of efforts among all VFF member organizations. The collective activities and the exercise of mastery of the people of all strata have expanded to the grassroots level in diversified forms. In many localities, cooperation between administrative agencies and the VFF has been markedly improved. The rallying of new forces of the masses to the VFF organizations in the southern provinces and cities has made headway, thereby helping further broaden national unity.

To effect an even more drastic change in the VFF work in the coming days, we must pay attention to the following questions:

--Effective and timely political and ideological work must be carried out in close coordination with the propaganda and training sector to meet the requirements of the new situation and tasks. Political and ideological work must be combined with the promotion of various movements and the stabilization of the people's living conditions.

--In promoting the mass movement for revolutionary actions, we must satisfactorily achieve the coordination of efforts and the unity of action between the VFF member organizations and the various sectors to guide and assist the grassroots level. We must pay more attention to the review and multiplication of progressive models and must work in close coordination with various administrative organs to review the mass movement for revolutionary action and to commend and reward progressive models.

--In the campaign against negativism, close coordination must be achieved between all sectors, mass organizations and VFF committees and Steering Committee 79. Concrete plans and measures must be devised to motivate the masses to step up this campaign. We must guide and assist the VFF in all localities in overcoming difficulties and confusion in carrying out the campaign at the grassroots level and in population centers.

--There are now favorable conditions for us to step up the campaign for a new lifestyle. This task, however, involves a difficult and complex process. The abolution of our people's time-honored customs and habits and superstitions and the eradication of the bad influences of the feudal, bourgeois and neocolonialist way of life is a bitter, pressing and protracted struggle which calls for tight and concrete guidance and close coordination among all sectors and mass organizations and for continuous attacks against the backward and the outmoded so as to maintain and develop the campaign. At the same time, utmost attention must be paid to the building of new modles of wedding and funeral ceremonies and conventions of our people's new lifestyle.

/Orientation and Tasks of the VFF in 1981/

For our people, 1981 is the year which ushers in a new period: the period of the third 5-year plan (1981-1985). This is an extremely important struggle of our entire people in the cause of national construction and defense.

The year 1981 will also see the beginning of the implementation of the new constitution, the constitution for the period of nationwide transition to socialism. The implementation of the new constitution will create favorable conditions for our people to develop their right to collective mastery, participate in the building of the administration, develop socialist democracy and actually participate in the management of the state and society, thereby promoting close unity between the state and the administration at all levels.

In 1981, our people will hold elections for the Seventh National Assembly. In these elections, the new election law will be applied to elect a new National Assembly and to organize the state according to the new constitution to manage all affairs of the country and continuously advance its revolutionary cause.

According to the line defined by the Fourth VCP Congress and the various resolutions issued by the Party Central Committee, the main tasks of the VFF are to actively strengthen national unity; motivate the people of all strata to bring into play their traditional patriotism, revolutionary zeal, the will for self-reliance and the spirit of collective mastery; whip up a nationwide mass movement to effect a radical change in the entire national economy; resolutely struggle against negative phenomena in the economy and social life; and successfully fulfill the 1981 state plan to create favorable conditions for the successful implementation of the third 5-year plan.

In this spirit, VFF committees at all levels and all political parties and mass organizations within the VFF must further step up their political and ideological work so as to ensure a high level of unity and singlemindedness among the people and to vigorously develop their patriotism, their revolutionary zeal, their spirit of collective mastery and their sense of economy in the building of socialism. They must implement the following guidelines and carry out the following tasks:

1. /Motivate the people of all strata to uphold the spirit of collective mastery and seriously implement the new constitution./

--They must intensify propaganda work to explain the constitution to the people. In the immediate future, the VFF committees at all levels, together with various organs of the state, must organize a broad political drive among the entire people to help the cadres and people clearly understand the contents of the constitution, clearly see their rights and obligations as citizens, and voluntarily and seriously implement the constitution.

--Together with the various state organs, they must satisfactorily prepare for and organize the elections for the Seventh National Assembly and the provincial people's councils in 1981.

--They must organize and motivate the people to uphold the right to collective mastery and enthusiastically participate in building law, strengthening the socialist legal system, perfecting the state apparatus and consolidating social management according to law.

2. /Strongly motivate the various emulation movements for patriotism of the entire people to successfully fulfill the 1981 state plan./

--They must help the people of all strata firmly grasp the line, guidelines and tasks of economic development in the coming years, and the targets and norms of the 1981 state plan.

--They must motivate the masses to enthusiastically carry out emulation activities and continuously engage in productive labor so as to produce plenty of grain, foodstuffs, consumer goods and export commodities, overfulfill the targets of the state plan, score many achievements and effect a new development in the economy and life.

--Along with promoting production, they must motivate the entire people to practice thrift in all domains--in production, consumption and daily life.

--They must carry out broad propaganda work among the people of all strata about the family planning campaign to help everyone clearly understand that population growth directly affects the life and happiness of each family and all society. They must strive to reduce the rate of population growth by 1.5 to 2 percent from 1981 onward.

3. /Motivate the people to join with the armed forces in stepping up the movement to build and strengthen all-people national defense and firmly maintain the fatherland's security./

--They must help the people fully understand the line of national defense and the line of struggle against the scheme to weaken and invade our country of the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. They must regularly educate the people on the sense of national defense and vigilance against the maneuvers of sabotage and psychological warfare of the enemies.

--They must motivate the people of all strata to actively join the army and people's public security forces in firmly maintaining political security and social order and safety, and in standing ready for combat and combat support activities in defense of the fatherland.

--They must educate youth to seriously fulfill their military obligation. They must satisfactorily carry out the troop recruitment campaigns in strict accordance with the established policy and in coordination with the efforts to satisfactorily carry out army rear work.

4. /Step up the campaign against negative phenomena in social life and the campaign for a new lifestyle./

--They must learn from past experiences and formulate plans to step up the struggle against negativism within organs and mass organizations at all levels, purify organizations, promote self-discipline and resolutely struggle against corruption, bribery, the bullying of the masses and other negative practices in social life.

They must inoculate in the people a sense of protecting socialist property; motivate the masses to denounce and struggle against negative phenomena in their localities; and assist the authorities in dealing with cases of wrongdoing exposed by the masses. They must promptly commend and reward those collectives and individuals who have scored achievements in the struggle against negativism.

--They must carry out broad propaganda work to help all sectors and levels and the people clearly understand the requirements and purposes of the campaign for a new lifestyle. In the northern provinces, they must develop the recent results of the campaign and motivate the people to establish and implement regulations on the new lifestyle at the grassroots level. They must motivate the people to actively participate in the movement for building new-culture families and a new type of man and for the abolition of outmoded customs and superstitions. They must satisfactorily carry out the campaign for the organization of wedding and funeral ceremonies, anniversaries and celebrations in accordance with the spirit of the directive of the Party Central Committee secretariat and the regulations of the Council of Ministers. In the southern provinces, they must

formulate plans according to the local situation to guide and motivate the people to carry out the campaign for a new lifestyle, abolish backward customs and habits and struggle against the vestiges of the decadent and reactionary culture. In the moutain provinces and regions inhabited by ethnic minority groups, they must devise plans, in accordance with local conditions, to motivate the people to do away with superstitions and gradually reduce and then abolish outmoded customs and habits in daily life, especially in the organization of wedding and funeral ceremonies, anniversaries and celebrations.

5. /Continue to strengthen relations of friendship and international cooperation./

--They must help the people of all strata clearly understand the party's and state's viewpoints on and line and line of foreign relations. They must educate the people so that they can uphold the spirit of socialist internationalism. They must make every effort to strengthen militant solidarity with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples and solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. They must unite with the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world to resolutely struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and against the big-power expansionism and hegemonism of the Chinese reactionary clique.

--In all localities, the VFF committees and mass organizations must work in coordination with administrative organs to strengthen fraternity and friendship with the people in the various localities in Laos and Kampuchea and promote mutual assistance in national construction and defense.

6. /Strengthen organizations and improve the activities of the VFF systems at all levels./

--VFF congresses at all levels must be held strictly in accordance with the stipulations of the VFF statute. The establishment of VFF committees in all villages and subwards, especially in the southern provinces, must be completed and weak VFF committees must be consolidated. Attention must be paid to the building and consolidation of the VFF member mass organizations at the grassroots level.

--The operational methods and activities of the VFF committees and mass organizations at all levels, especially the grassroots level, must be improved, thereby enabling these organizations to practically fulfill their functions as schools of socialism and the representatives of the collective mastery of the masses. Political activities must be combined with the launching of various revolutionary movements. The VFF must work in close coordination with the propaganda and training sector in carrying out political motivation and ideological indoctrination. It must combine political and ideological work with efforts to fulfill the central tasks. The VFF must satisfactorily achieve the coordination and unity of actions of its member organizations in carrying out its tasks. It must improve the information and reporting system and relations among the VFF committees from the central to the grassroots level. Attention must be paid to the promotion of progressive models, the study of their experiences and the multiplication of these models in the VFF organizations at the grassroots level. The VFF must step up the study of measures aimed at creating favorable conditions and facilities for the grassroots-level VFF committees to operate.

--The formation, training and fostering of cadres of the VFF and mass organizations at all levels must be intensified. Attention must be paid to the satisfactory fulfillment of the task of commending and rewarding those units and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements in VFF work.

--Necessary preparations must be made to convene a national VFF congress in early 1982.

Successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland are the sacred tasks of our entire people at this juncture.

With the strength derived from the unity of more than 50 million people already tempered and tested in the flames of revolutionary struggle, relying on the correct leadership of the VCP, endowed with pure international solidarity and enjoying the wholehearted cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union and the powerful socialist community, our people will surely overcome all obstacles and difficulties, steadily advance toward new victories and frustrate all insidious schemes of the enemies.

Bringing into play the role of the VFF, a strong support of the state, the VFF committees at all levels and the VFF member organizations are determined to satisfactorily fulfill all tasks already laid down, strongly motivate the people of all nationalities throughout the country, brother and sister workers, peasants, craftsmen, intellectuals, the armed forces, religious believers, industrialists and tradesmen, and all compatriots at home and abroad to redouble their effort to score even greater achievements in successfully building socialism and firmly defending our socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

STATUTE ON INVENTION, INNOVATION

BK0110000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 31 Jan 81

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 31 January]

[Text] On its front page, NHAN DAN says that on 23 January 1981, the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 31-CP promulgating the statute on inventions and innovations for technical improvement and rationalization of production in order to intensify the organizational and managerial tasks of stimulating, commending and rewarding such inventions and innovations.

NHAN DAN devotes considerable space on pages 1, 3 and 4 to carrying the text of the statute, which is composed of the following seven chapters:

1. Technical innovations to improve and rationalize production.

2. Inventions.

3. Application and dissemination of innovations and inventions.

4. Incentive policy toward innovations and inventions.

5. Protection of rights related to innovations and inventions.

6. Organization and guidance of inventive and innovative operations.

7. Implemental clauses.

Explaining the concept of technical innovations to improve and rationalize production, article 1 of chapter 1 stipulates: technical innovations to improve and rationalize production adopted in accordance with this article are defined as technical or new measures to organize production. These measures should have a direct application and bring about practical results for agencies and units, including collective economic units which register such innovations.

The scope of innovations may encompass: structural improvements in machinery, equipment, labor tools and products; improved designs of projects or of the structures of construction projects; improvements in the characteristics, utility and composition of raw and other materials or products; improvements in the

methods of surveying and controlling industrial and construction design projects, cultivation and animal raising techniques, and in disease prevention and treatment methods; and improvements in production organization to provide a more rational use of manpower, labor tools, raw and other materials, and energy and capital.

The concept of invention is specified in article 10 of chapter 2 as follows: invention protected by this statute is a new technical measure of some creative standard which can be applied to the national economy, public health, culture, education or national defense and which brings about some economic or social benefit.

As regards the incentive policy toward innovations and inventions, articles 39 and 40, chapter 4 of the statute stipulate:

1. Authors will be issued licenses for their innovations or patents for their inventions and will be entitled to commendations and rewards when their agencies and factories apply their innovations and inventions.

The right to receive monetary incentives may be delegated to beneficiaries in accordance with state law.

2. Incentive norms will be determined on the basis of profits gained from the application of innovations or inventions.

3. Unit leaders of all echelons are dutybound to consider and grant incentives to innovators and inventors in compliance with the stipulations of this statute.

Article 40 stipulates:

1. Commendation may be made in the form of a letter or certificate of appraisal or honorable titles by various unit commanders at all levels.

2. Monetary awards to individual or collectivized authors will not exceed 10,000 dong for the best innovation and not more than 50,000 dong for the best invention.

In case of collectivized authors, they will agree with one another concerning the use of monetary awards for their innovations or inventions.

3. Authors of innovations or inventions of great scientific, technical and economic value will be awarded various titles and national awards for technology by the state.

Concerning the protection of rights related to inventions and innovations: article 49 in chapter 4 of the statute specifies:

1. The person who files an application for registering his innovation has the right to make a complaint against the concerned agency or unit in the following cases:

a. His application is not considered and resolved within the prescribed period of time.

b. He does not agree on the reason cited by the agency or enterprise for refusing to recognize the proposed solution as an innovation.

2. Within 1 month from the date of receipt of such a complaint, the leader of the agency or unit is responsible for studying the matter, resolving it and informing the complainant of the results.

3. If the complainant does not agree on the result of the settlement by the leader of the agency or unit concerned, he may file a complaint to the managerial organ of a higher echelon. The deadline for settlement of complaints in every echelon must not exceed 1 month from the date of receipt of such complaints. In resolving complaints concerning the registration and recognition of innovations, the decisions of heads of ministries, ministerial-level organs and organs subordinate to the Council of Ministers, and of chairmen of people's committees of provinces and cities under central jurisdiction are final.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

INDEPENDENCE OF STATE ENTERPRISES

BK271604 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[NHAN DAN 27 January editorial: "Broaden the Right of State Enterprises to Take the Initiative in Trade"]

[Summary] "Thanks to our efforts in building the material and technical bases of socialism for many years, a relatively large production capacity has been created in the state economic sector. Despite great difficulties in the immediate future, there are still many practical capabilities which could help state enterprises move forward to successfully fulfill the state plan. These include the forces of workers and scientific and technical cadres, the quantities of machinery and equipment--which are being wastefully used--and the sources of raw and other materials and great natural resources which have not yet been put into fullest use."

If we know how to exploit these capabilities in a most satisfactory manner, we still can increase labor productivity and expand production without the need for further investments.

"Irrationalities in economic management under the present system are seriously hampering the effort to exploit these capabilities, and constitute an obstacle that restricts the positiveness and creativeness of state enterprises. Therefore, to broaden the right of state enterprises to take the initiative in production and trade transactions means to overcome the managerial system and method still grossly infested with red tape, to end the practice of indiscriminately granting subsidies, and to enable these establishments to exercise their right to collective mastery.

"By granting financial monopoly to state enterprises, we will help them to absolutely master their manpower and sources of capital. Only on that basis will these establishments be able to successfully carry out an economic auditing system, reap profits from their trade activities, fulfill their obligations to the state, ensure the collective interests, and increase worker income."

The right to take the initiative of state enterprises is also manifested in the relationship between these establishments and higher echelons in the assignment and fulfillment of plans. On the basis of ensuring the fulfillment of the plans and tasks entrusted to them by the higher echelons, state enterprises are authorized to formulate their own comprehensive plans aimed at exploiting all economic potentials to increase their production and satisfy the needs of society.

"The regulations established recently by the state are aimed simultaneously at encouraging state enterprises to make the fullest use of all available capabilities to increase their production in excess of the plans entrusted by the higher echelons, and at overcoming deviations still existing in a number of these establishments which are disadvantageous to the control of products and market management."

The move to broaden the right of state enterprises to take the initiative in production and trade transactions and to provide them with financial monopoly must not be separated from the effort to reorganize production in each sector. Therefore, it is necessary for each sector and locality to redetermine guidelines and tasks for their subordinate units at the grassroots level so that they are in line with the actual economic conditions and capabilities of each sector and locality. At the same time, they must conduct a survey to reclassify all enterprises in order to stabilize the production conditions for these establishments.

"The government's decision to broaden the right of state enterprises to take the initiative in production and trade transactions is a very important step in the move to improve economic management in the direction of completely eliminating red tape and the practice of indiscriminately granting subsidies, which is detrimental to the economy."

CSO: 4209

FALSE RUMOR ABOUT MONETARY SYSTEM DENIED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Dec 80 p 4

[Notice by Nguyen Can, Deputy Director of the State Bank of Hanoi: "About a Rumor"]

[Text] Rumor has it recently that people who bring the former 10-dong banknotes to the northern border areas can buy Chinese goods.

After investigating this matter, we find out that it is a false rumor launched by bad elements to foster the Chinese expansionists' schemes. These elements have organized commercial dealings in this type of banknote with a view to disrupting our monetary system. It is necessary that our people heighten vigilance to detect persons who illegally deal in money and spread false news and to promptly notify the responsible organs so that punitive measures may be taken by the judiciary.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI REPORTS 21 JANUARY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' WAGE DECREE

BK2716Z4 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jan 81

[SRV Council of Ministers' 21 Jan decree on expanding the payment of contract and product-based wages and bonuses in state production and business establishments]

[Text] The payment of contract and product-based wages is an important measure aimed at encouraging workers to enthusiastically accelerate production and increase labor productivity and income. In order to further develop management so as to stabilize and develop production and business activities, and to encourage workers to enthusiastically emulate in increasing labor productivity, the Council of Ministers decides the following:

1. Production and business establishments should firmly and effectively expand the payment of contract and product-based wages and the application of appropriate forms of bonuses in accordance with the following principles:

a. Increasing labor productivity--the increase must be at least more than the average increase scored in 1980--improving the quality of products, and saving on raw material, fuel and materials. Enterprises which are provided with an abundance of materials and conditions for steady operation must produce at least an output equal to that of their previous period of steady operation.

b. Consolidating socialist production relations, strengthening the role of planning as the nucleus of the management system, and maintaining and strengthening labor discipline and socialist ethics among workers and civil servants.

c. Ensuring the identity of the three types of interests--those of the state, the grassroots establishments and the individual workers. Specifically, attention must be paid to the working people's legitimate interests in order to encourage production.

2. The ministries in charge of managing production and business and the provincial and municipal people's committees must, based on the above principles and the situation and characteristics of the economic and technical sectors and of each subordinate unit, establish labor norms for sectors and localities and fix unit prices and accrued unit prices for application throughout 1981. This task must be carried out carefully in order to ensure increased labor productivity and, in this context, an appropriate income for workers and civil servants. It is necessary to maintain a relatively rational relationship among sectors, branches and grassroot units in the present economic situation.

In addition to contract-based wages, the income of workers and civil servants of enterprises may be increased by giving them bonuses taken from the wage fund or the enterprise's profits. The payment of contract and product-based wages and bonuses must be based on written reports, accounting and the close quantitative and qualitative control of the products delivered to state depots.

3. The ministries and the provincial and municipal people's committees must, based on the production situation and characteristics of each sector and establishment, provide guidance over the application of appropriate forms of payment of contract and product-based wages, such as contract for a specific task, contract for a collective to produce semi-finished products, contract for finished products, product-based wages paid directly to individual workers, and wages based on accrued output or indirect products. These forms of payment can be applied to the entire production network chain and to the main and auxiliary workshops of the enterprises.

In applying the payment of contract and product-based wages, attention must be paid to combining the final results of production with the interest of every worker--including those who play a supportive role in production in the field of management, technical consultation, public health, child care service, distribution, security and so forth--in order to ensure good relations of cooperation in production, business and management.

Once product-based wages have been adopted, it is necessary to ensure that production is carried out in a continuous and consistent manner. In cases when production is suspended for a specific period of time, workers must be assigned to another job and paid accordingly. The payment of wages in cases of suspended production must be carried out according to the prescribed system. The payment of product-based wages to workers during the period of suspended production is prohibited. In cases where payment is made not according to products but according to the working hours, time-based wages with bonuses will be paid.

4. Pr ction and business management agencies may adopt the following forms of payment linked to the end results of production:

--Enterprises whose production is characterized by exploitation may apply the form of collective contractual work and payment for finished products. Once the production volume has been basically achieved and after deduction of all items such as material depreciation, taxes and contributions to various funds prescribed by the system and the establishment of necessary funds for the enterprises, the remainder of the production volume will be used in appropriate proportions for delivery to the state and distribution to workers. These proportions will be determined by the ministers involved if the enterprises are centrally run, or by the provincial people's committee chairmen in case of a provincially-run enterprise.

--In the case of production sectors engaged in processing operations, it is necessary to create conditions for stabilizing production, reorganize every chain of production according to the principles of securing half-finished or finished products and, on this basis, apply various appropriate forms of collective contract payment.

--With respect to the construction sector, it is necessary to apply the form of awarding completion of all or parts of projects, or to assign separate work quotas to individual workers, or to assign chains of production to various groups and cells.

--In the transportation sector, it is necessary to apply contractual payment according to the integrated norms for tonnage per kilometer or passengers per kilometer in combination with the consumption norms for gasoline and oil and depreciation norms for vehicle maintenance. Quotas can be assigned to each vehicle and each trip.

--In the material supply, trade and service sectors, payment can be made according to the amounts of trade and business, calculated in kind or value in combination with bonuses and commendations for such achievements as meeting the requirements of service quality, timeliness and attitude toward service.

5. Allocated wage funds are commensurate with production and business tasks. Specifically, when production and business plans are overfulfilled, wage funds will increase accordingly. Wage funds are established by multiplying production volume by the pay rate prescribed for a unit of product. Separate wage funds will be established for an enterprise's own production plans and for sideline, secondary production. These wage funds must be included in the enterprise's plans and must be unified with those of the banking agencies.

6. Bonuses using wage funds are increased by 10 percent. Enterprises must pay attention to rewarding achievements in saving raw and other materials, especially electricity, fuel and imported materials. Part of the money collected through economizing efforts must be used, based on the prescribed bonus norms, for rewarding those who have scored such achievements.

Until the bonus system for achievements in economizing on raw and other materials can be improved and amended, and if the current bonus regulations are still insufficiently stimulative, the enterprise directors involved may increase rewards for such economizing efforts to 50-70 percent of the money saved quarterly through these efforts.

Those who have detected cases of corruption and waste will get 10 to 20 percent of the cash or kind value--computed in accordance with current supply prices--of the recovered materials.

Workers and managerial and service cadres and personnel can be given monthly bonuses from wage funds and quarterly bonuses from the enterprise's profits.

7. To correctly implement this decree, all ministries and people's committees of provinces and cities must closely guide subordinate production and business units in scrupulously implementing this decision and other guidances issued for its implementation by the general state agencies involved.

The following general agencies must issue guidance for implementation in February 1981:

--The Labor Ministry will issue specific guidance for the implementation of a contractual and product quota pay system and the system of bonuses using wage funds and the enterprise profits.

--The State Planning Commission will coordinate with other ministries and the people's committees of provinces and cities to provide guidance for improving the planning of wage and bonus funds.

--The Ministry of Finance and the General Department of Statistics will issue specific guidance on accounting for wages and bonus funds in accordance with the stipulations of this decision.

--The State Bank will again stipulate the procedures for issuing and administering wages and bonus funds.

CSO: 4209

HANOI REPORTS DECISION NO 25 ON PRODUCTION, ACCOUNTING

BK270450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] On 21 January 1981, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 25-CP on a number of policies and measures aimed at continuing the development of independence in production and business and the financial autonomy of state enterprises.

The decision pointed out:

In pursuance of the resolutions of the Sixth and Ninth Party Central Committee plenums and Resolution No 26 of the political bureau on distribution and circulation, and to vigorously develop independence in production and business and the financial autonomy of enterprises, the Council of Ministers has decided on a number of policies and measures aimed at continuing the improvement in planning and profit-and-loss account in state enterprises according to the following principles:

a. On the basis of ensuring the centralized and unified management of the state, we must broaden the independence of enterprises in production and business in accordance with the principle that planning is the principal measure. At the same time, we must correctly use goods-money relations and market relations so as to create the necessary and favorable conditions for the enterprises to step up production and to make a profit in business.

b. We must strengthen the financial independence of enterprises and press them to calculate the use of their own capital, equipment, supplies and labor so as to achieve the highest possible economic efficiency. On this basis, we must correctly settle the three interests--the interests of the state, the collective-enterprise and the individual laborer. First of all, we must encourage laborers to increase productivity and output, raise income and improve living conditions while ensuring the sources of income of the state.

c. We must create every condition for enterprises to fulfill the state plan satisfactorily. At the same time, we must encourage them to make the fullest use of their potentials to produce more wealth for society and consolidate the state economic sector and socialist production relations.

To implement these principles, we must carry out the following tasks:

1. Redefine the guidelines for and tasks of enterprises in accordance with the present concrete conditions.

2. Improve planning.

3. Practice cost and price accounting.

4. Distribute the profits of enterprises.

5. Define the responsibilities and authority of enterprise directors.

6. To successfully implement these policies and measures aimed at gradually stabilizing and developing production and improving the people's living conditions, the Council of Ministers hereby charges the heads of the ministries managing production and business and the people's committees of all provinces and cities with the responsibility of directly guiding their subordinate enterprises in seriously implementing this decision. The general management organs of the state must issue within February 1981 circulars to concretize these regulations and guide the enterprises in correctly and effectively implementing them.

CSO: 4209

MARITIME PRODUCTS SLCTOR REVIEWS PERFORMANCE, TASKS

BK290829 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The maritime products sector recently held a conference to review its performance in 1980 and to discuss the guidelines and tasks for 1981. Vice Premier Do Muoi, alternate member of the Party Central Committee political bureau, attended and addressed the conference.

The maritime products sector set forth the following guidelines and tasks for 1981:

--Quickly revamp its managerial task and reorganize production in state-run installations and cooperatives, and among fishermen in order to increase fishing activities, ensure economic results and save materials, especially imported materials such as fuel, oil, nets and fiber.

--Vigorously develop fresh and brackish water fish raising in order to create a larger source of maritime products immediately, especially in cities and industrial complexes.

--Adopt an appropriate and convenient form of two-way trade of goods between the state and fishermen.

--Develop and quickly consolidate the material and technical bases of the collection and purchasing system in order to concentrate the flow of maritime products into the state.

--Ensure the supply of maritime products to cadres and office and manual workers in cities, industrial complexes and in the army.

--Accelerate fishing and breeding activities and the collecting, purchasing and processing operations for export purpose. Export goods must be of good quality to make export fruitful. Of these tasks, the collection and purchase and the delivery of products to the central government for export are considered most important.

The sector continues to perform its tasks of transforming and developing fishing in the southern provinces in an active and consistent manner under the main form of productive cooperation teams. Fishing cooperatives will be established only in those localities with suitable conditions.

CSO: 4209

PRIVATE BUSINESS SECTOR ALLOWED TO DEAL IN CERTAIN COMMODITIES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Nov 80 p 3

["List of Products Authorized for Sale by Private Business"]

[Text] To ensure the continuity of the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce, to strengthen the socialist commercial forces, to promote production development and to stabilize and gradually improve the people's life and in execution of Decisions No 310/CP, 311/CP, 312/CP and 313/CP of 1 October 1980 of the Government Council--on 19 November 1980, the Municipal People's Committee issued Decision No 4703/QD/TC/UB authorizing and forbidding the dealings in certain goods by private individuals.

Following is the list of goods authorized for commercial dealings by private individuals:

1. Grain:

--The milling, peddling and retail sale of rice and corn in markets are authorized mainly in urban wards and a number of towns and cities (the opening of shops is forbidden).

--Commercial dealings in various kinds of potato, cassava and arrowroot are authorized.

--In the people's interest, the hiring of persons to process wheat flour into bread, vermicelli and biscuits is authorized.

--To serve the people, the hiring of persons to process rice, corn, potato and cassava into soft rice-noodle steamed rice-paste rolls and noodle for beef soup and the sale of these products are authorized.

All the persons allowed to deal in the abovementioned products must not take advantage of their occupations to carry out speculation and to hoard the grain. The grassroots administration must be immediately notified of any use [of grain] that exceeds the level of the authorized working stock.

2. Agricultural Products:

--Dealings in various kinds of bean, peanut, sesame, sugarcane and tobacco are authorized (except in areas delineated by the state and with the understanding that dealers must not compete with the state in buying these products).

--Dealings in various kinds of sugar and honey made by handicraft methods are authorized.

--Dealings in various kinds of tea made of fresh leaves and buds are authorized.

3. Foodstuffs:

--Beef and Buffalo Meat:

A number of persons are authorized to deal in beef and buffalo meat and to sell them in retail in markets in urban wards, towns and cities. Prior to slaughtering oxen and buffalos, the persons authorized to carry out this business must present purchase certificates and bring cattle to slaughterhouses belonging to the state trade sector or indicated by ward or district authorities. Buffalo and ox hide must be sold to the state. The excessive slaughter of buffalos and oxen which are less than 1 year old, which are used for their draft power or which are affected by epizootics is forbidden.

Individuals and collectives are encouraged to raise buffalos and oxen. Persons engaged in raising slaughter buffalos and oxen or discarded draft buffalos and oxen must not only fulfill their obligation (if any) as indicated by the policy but also sell the remaining meat to state stores and cooperatives at the agreed price or to individuals. If they slaughter buffalos and oxen on their own to obtain meat for their own consumption or for sale at the market, they must seek authorization by the grassroots administration, pay the slaughter tax and have the cattle examined by the veterinarian service to ensure that it is free from epizootics. (Cattle must be brought to slaughterhouses for butchering wherever these facilities exist). The hide of buffalos and oxen must be sold to the state.

--Pork: A number of persons are authorized to deal in and retail sell pork in market in urban areas and in towns and cities. These persons must have hogs butchered at the indicated slaughterhouses and must fully pay the slaughter tax.

In addition to selling pork to the state according to the policy provisions, hog rearers must declare to the grassroots administration and fully pay the slaughter tax if they slaughter hogs for their own consumption or for sale at the market.

Contraband or excessive slaughter of hogs is prohibited.

--Dealings in various kinds of vegetables and fruits are permitted (except in areas specialized in growing vegetables for sale to the state and where private individuals are forbidden to come to buy vegetables).

--Dealings in various kinds of dried foodstuffs such as bamboo shoots, algae, thin-top mushrooms, onion, garlic, ginger and so forth are permitted.

--Dealings in poultry and eggs are authorized.

--Dealings in water products (except fresh sea fish) are authorized. These products include freshwater fish, dried fish, shrimp, crabs, snails and processed sea products such as shrimp sauce, small-crab sauce and so forth.

--Dealings in other foodstuffs such as the meat of rabbits, pigeons, storks, egrets, dogs and so forth are authorized.

4. Forest Products: Dealings in various kinds of bamboo and reed, roofing thatch, palm tree leaves, rattan, brown tubers, betel and areca, and tree bark are authorized.

5. Consumer Goods: People are authorized to deal in all kinds of commodities produced by artisan industry and handicraft installations and by household handicrafts provided that these commodities are made of raw materials obtained by these installations and households themselves or of discarded materials and substandard products but not of materials supplied by the state and provided that these commodities do not fall under the uniform management scope of the state.

--People are authorized to deal in certain clothings made of economical fabrics such as drawers, underwears, pillows and blankets.

--People are authorized to deal in metal products such as barrels, pails, basins, cooking pots, kettles, hinges, nails, screws, knives, scissors and so forth.

--People are authorized to deal in goods made of recycled plastic and substandard rubber products such as clogs, sandals, buckets, cans and so forth.

--People are authorized to deal in pottery and glasswares.

--People are authorized to deal in wickerworks made of rattan, bamboo and so forth.

--People are authorized to deal in miscellaneous goods not managed by the state, other goods made of discarded materials and substandard products and, generally speaking, consumer goods on sale in the market which bear the production installations' trademarks and the sale of which is authorized by the competent agencies.

6. Food: The sale of beef-soup noodle, vermicelli, steamed glutinous rice, rice soup, puddings, noodle in crab chowder, noodle and snail soup and cake made of rice flour and lime water is authorized.

7. Beverages: The sale of tea, fruit juices, coffee and so forth is authorized.

Persons authorized to sell foodstuffs and beverages are forbidden to use chemical sugar to make various kinds of cakes, candies and refreshments and also to take advantage of their occupations to engage in speculation and grain hoarding.

8. Folk Medicines: People are allowed to deal in traditional medicinal plants and leaves, in medicines the concoction of which has been transmitted from one generation to another and also in oriental pharmaceuticals the sale of which has been authorized by the public health sector.

9. Repairs and Services: People are allowed to repair bicycles, motorcycles, clocks, eyeglasses and pens, to tailor garments, to do laundry, to work as hairdressers, to do cooking on contract, to open inns and so forth.

Persons authorized to carry out these businesses are forbidden to take advantage of their occupations to engage in speculation and smuggling or to connive with dishonest people in carrying out commercial dealings and provide shelter for lawbreakers.

9332
CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRICT MANAGEMENT OF MARKET IN CAPITAL CITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Market Management"]

[Text] The market situation in the city has recently been characterized by a small increase in the volume of goods produced versus a rapid increase in the number of traders with the result that goods have had to pass many times through the middlemen's hands and that their prices have gone up before reaching the true consumers. This situation has been caused partly by common difficulties and also by shortcomings in the management of production, business and distribution and by the improper coordination of activities of various sectors, levels, production and business installations, wards, districts, cities, subwards...

The basic requirement placed on the market managing task is to provide radical, overall solutions to problems that may arise. If conditions permit, production and service installations must expand their production and service activities to manufacture more products for the society's benefit and to attract more laborers. An appropriate amount of products and commodities must be put at the state's disposal to help implement a common distribution plan while the state-operated commercial sector must expand its business and service activities, properly manage and distribute goods so as to put them into the consumer's hands. If that is done, the number of persons engaged in underhand dealings and in hoarding goods and raising their prices will be reduced and the legitimate interests of the people's protected. Therefore, market management is not only the duty of the commercial sector but also a common task of the municipality. It is necessary that the various sectors, levels and mass organizations make positive contributions within the scope of their responsibilities.

First and foremost, market management must be closely coordinated with the tasks of guiding the declaration and registration of industrial and commerical businesses, inspecting and dealing with households which have infringed general regulations, paying attention to detecting and dealing with households engaged in smuggling, large-scale speculation and underhand dealings, disbanding hotbeds of illegal gathering for commercial purposes, and rearranging markets and trading spots to make them convenient to buyers and to simultaneously ensure sanitation and order.

Since these tasks are regularly done by commercial, financial and public security cadres, it is necessary for these cadres to firmly grasp and strictly implement the policy, to firmly rely on good elements among the masses and, at the same time, to highly display such virtues as integrity, justice and impartiality in order to consolidate the people's confidence.

Though market management is a permanent and protracted task, there are times when it becomes very urgent. At present, it must be carried out satisfactorily in order to support many other tasks.

9332
CSO: 4209

NATIONAL RICE PRODUCTION STATISTICS REPORTED

BK31:210 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 January, the entire country has planted 906,000 hectares of the winter-spring rice, achieving 51.4 percent of the plan norm. As the weather in the past 10 days was warm, peasants in the northern provinces and cities concentrated their efforts on irrigating and plowing ricefields, growing duckweed and accelerating rice transplantation. On the average, the rice was transplanted on 17,000 hectares daily in the northern provinces, some 3,000 hectares per day quicker than in the same period last year.

Most of the rice was transplanted in Binh Tri Thien, Haiphong, Lai Chau, Nghe Tinh Vinh Phu, Ha Tuyen and Thanh Hoa. The 5th-month rice was also completely transplanted in Thanh Hoa Province. Provinces in the Bac Bo Delta have completed only 28 percent of the rice transplantation norm, with Thai Binh and Hai Hung provinces fulfilling only 10 to 14 percent of the transplanting norms.

The southern provinces and cities have planted 490,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 71.3 percent of the plan norm and including 332,000 hectares in the provinces from Thuan Hai southwards, or 63.7 percent of the plan norm.

The southern provinces have also reaped 1.406 million hectares of 10th-month rice or 72.4 percent of the plan norm. The harvest has been completed in the provinces of the former 5th region, while it is 75 percent or more completed in the Mekong Delta provinces. In general, the 10th-month rice harvest in the south was good with an average yield of more than 20 quintals per hectare.

CSO: 4209

HANOI CONSTRUCTION SECTOR REVIEWS PAST, FUTURE ACTIVITIES

BK270725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] According to a report by a correspondent of the Voice of Vietnam radio, this morning, 26 January, the Hanoi construction sector held a conference to review its activities in 1980 and discuss its guidelines and tasks for 1981.

In 1980, despite countless difficulties and imbalances arising in the implementation of its tasks, the Hanoi construction sector was still able to fulfill its planned tasks. To cope with the above situation, the sector persisted in carrying out the watchwords of concentrating on ensuring complete construction of key projects. Especially, it made great efforts to maintain its construction materials manufacturing capacities. Construction materials manufacturing enterprises in Hanoi overfulfilled the production target by 4.8 percent in terms of gross production value. They basically completed the manufacture of many major products and overfulfilled by 25 percent the target for turning over their profits to the state.

Major shortcomings found over the past year were: many construction projects did not meet quality standards. Efforts to expedite the completion of construction projects in order to put them into operation were very poor; and the economic auditing task and the management of finance, manpower and materials continued to display numerous shortcomings.

Entering 1981, the cosmopolitan construction sector is determined to develop its advantages and overcome its weaknesses and shortcomings so as to strive to fulfill its plan to build 50,000 square meters of residential houses by 25 December 1981. Major steps which the Hanoi construction sector must adopt to successfully implement the above tasks will consist of continuing to follow the watchwords of ensuring complete building of projects, awarding contracts for building all projects, promoting increased legitimate profits of the laboring people, exercising close control over all aspects of managerial work, and checking all negative phenomena.

Minister of Construction Dong Sy Nguyen and Hanoi Municipal People's Committee Chairman Tran Vy attended the conference and contributed many constructive ideas on the guidelines and targets to be achieved by the cosmopolitan construction sector.

CSO: 4209

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTRY AWARDED HCM ORDER

OW300113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Jan 81

["Report" on speeches by Truong Chinh and Minister Nguyen Dinh Tu at 23 January ceremony held by SRV Higher and Vocational Education Ministry to receive Ho Chi Minh Order--portions recorded]

[Excerpt] Comrades: This afternoon a solemn ceremony was held in a delightful atmosphere at the conference hall of the Hanoi Polytechnic College by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education [HAVE], which had the great honor to receive the Ho Chi Minh Order, first class, awarded by the state.

After the opening speech by HAVE Vice Minister Hoang Xuan Tuy, Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, cited the HAVE sector for the achievements it has scored over the past 35 years. He then continued:

[Begin Truong Chinh recording] To encourage and praise the body of managerial and teaching cadres, workers, civil servants and college and vocational middle school students for the achievements they have made over the past 35 years in developing the training of scientific and technical cadres and economic and cultural management cadres, the National Assembly Standing Committee, at the proposal of the government, decided to award the HAVE sector the Ho Chi Minh Order, first class. [applause]

I highly commend the male and female teachers, cadres, workers and civil servants of the HAVE sector for their positive contributions to building new socialist men and to developing future revolutionary generations as the late Uncle Ho urged in his sacred testament.

I highly commend brother and sister students of the HAVE sector for their efforts in their studies and in training themselves into future knowledgeable, competent and quality cadres and workers in order to make positive contributions to building a prosperous, peaceful, independent and reunified socialist Vietnam. I also warmly praise the party committee echelons, administrative levels, sectors, localities, agencies, mass organizations and compatriots of various strata for their great contributions to training and fostering cadres.

Dear comrades: It is a great honor for the HAVE sector to receive this noble award at the beginning of 1981, a year with many important events--the first year of implementation of the SRV constitution and third 5-year plan for economic and cultural development and the year our party is going to convene the Fifth National Congress of party delegates to decide our country's important future tasks. To show that the HAVE sector deserves the state's noble award, let you comrade managerial cadres, teaching cadres, workers, civil servants and students uphold revolutionary heroism, develop the fine traditions of the cultural front's combatants, overcome any difficulties, remedy all shortcomings and weaknesses and strive to fulfill the following major tasks:

Improve the plan for training scientific and technical cadres to suit the rate and scope of economic development for the coming period and prepare for future periods of economic development;

Pay attention to training and fostering economic and state management cadres in line with the spirit of the resolutions of the VCP Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums;

Continue the movement to emulate good teaching and studying;

Conduct scientific research and labor productivity well in order to increasingly improve the quality of educational training;

Mobilize teachers and students to apply scientific and technological knowhow in the service of production, the people's lives and national defense;

Contribute to carrying out successfully the norms for the 1981 state plan and the 1981-1985 plan;

Greatly improve the school organizational and managerial tasks;

Organize well the material and spiritual lives of cadres, workers, civil servants and students.

In fulfilling the above tasks, you will take the first step toward satisfactorily implementing the Party Central Committee political bureau's resolution on educational reforms in the HAVE sector.

I wish you, comrades, good health and many new, greater achievements in implementing your tasks in the new year so as to make the most contributions possible to building our country's new economy, new culture and new socialist men. [applause] [end recording]

In his report which was read at the ceremony, Comrade Nguyen Dinh Tu, higher and vocational education minister, on behalf of 350,000 professors, teachers, cadres, civil servants and students of the entire HAVE sector, expressed his deep gratitude to venerable and beloved Uncle Ho and to the comrade party and state leaders for their concern and care over the past 35 years. Over the past 35 years, he said, under the clearsighted leadership of the glorious VCP and venerable and beloved President Ho Chi Minh and with the wholehearted assistance from various sectors, mass organizations and localities, the HAVE sector has constantly

developed in every aspect and has scored many achievements in training and fostering scientific and technical professional and research cadres in the service of society. Thus, they are making worthy contributions to national liberation, reunification, nation building and defense of our socialist fatherland. He continued:

[begin Nguyen Dinh Tu recording] As a result of their constant efforts over the past 35 years, our people have succeeded in building, almost from scratch, a system of 58 universities and colleges and 300 vocational middle schools across the country from the delta cities to the mountain and coastal regions. These educational establishments constitute a firm basis for developing the training and fostering of cadres in the years to come.

Previously, there were less than 10 vocational middle schools, colleges and universities in our country. Vocational middle schools now exist in every province, and many provinces also have teachers, technical, agricultural and forestry colleges. Particularly, a university--the first one--was established in the central highlands for the ethnic minority in that region following the total liberation of southern Vietnam. The Central Highlands University, along with the Bac Thai Medical College, the Viet Bac Teachers College, the Viet Bac Agriculture College and dozens of vocational middle schools, forms a cadre training school system to meet the requirements for the economic and cultural development of our country's ethnic minorities.

In addition to the intensive, long-term training system, we also have developed the [words indistinct] and on-the-job training systems which started in the 1960's. So far, there are 74 on-the-job training centers across the country, including two on-the-job training colleges in Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities and many smaller on-the-job training centers in the provinces. Moreover, many vocational middle schools also have on-the-job training courses, and many on-the-job training classes have been opened in different enterprises and localities.

As a result of the HAVE sector's vigorous development, we have been able to run the postgraduate-level educational system in our country. We now have 42 centers for postgraduate training at research institutes and 16 colleges with more than 200 research students. Over the past 2 years or more, 98 scientific cadres have successfully won their M.S. degrees under a special training system.

The postgraduate training system is great, significant progress for our country's college sector. Under the socialist educational system, the body of HAVE teaching cadres has developed rapidly. With only a score of HAVE teachers at the beginning, we now have more than 16,400 teaching cadres, with 35 percent of them having more than 10 years of teaching experience. Nearly 1,300 cadres have doctorate and masters degrees in science. Furthermore, there are more than 12,000 vocational middle school teachers. In addition, we have thousands of scientific, technical and orofessional cadres working in various sectors, institutes, agencies and production installations who were (?assistant) professors at universities, colleges and vocational middle sc This educational system has further enhanced the relationship among colleges, institutes and production installations. Our country's college students number 148,000, 20 percent of whom are on-the-job training students. Also, there are more than 147,000 students of vocational middle schools. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Dinh Tu continued:

[Begin recording] I am very elated to receive the state's noble award today. All of us realize the great honor accorded us as well as our glorious responsibility in training cadres and conducting scientific research in our effort to contribute to building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. [applause] [end recording]

CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

ACTIVITIES MARK YEAR OF THE DISABLED

OW0111507 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Feb (VNA)--According to incomplete statistics, there are more than 1,000,000 disabled people in Vietnam, 77 percent of whom are war invalids.

The policies of the communist party and the government since the August revolution of 1945 have favoured the disabled. This has been particularly the case with regard to social welfare for war invalids.

The law provides for war invalids and other disabled people to work in public offices, enterprises and cooperatives if they are able, while those who cannot are admitted to sanatoria and convalescence centres, or given regular allowances if they live with their families.

Centres for functional recuperation and orthopaedy have been set up throughout the country, each for every area inhabited by from 3 to 11 million people. In the 3 years ending 1979, more than 10,000 artificial limbs and eyes, almost 20,000 pairs of crutches, and thousands of orthopaedic instruments were produced. Some establishments have been built in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City with the help of socialist countries and international organizations.

With state assistance, more than 40 enterprises have been established for war invalids and 20 for other handicapped people, providing employment for almost 3,800 men and women. They have produced clothing, rush-woven articles and wicker-work, and repaird radio sets.

After receiving medical treatment, tens of thousands of war invalids have been admitted to vocational schools, colleges or universities. Candidate Doctor Ly Hoa, vice director of the Ho Chi Minh City University, and Dr Le Viet Khoa and Dr Duong Tu Ky of the Hanoi Medicine College are all war invalids. Since 1960, special classes have opened for the blind. More than 600 blind people aged between 18 and 40 are now attending braille classes and vocational courses. Some of them have university degrees. All the blind between these ages in Vu Ban district (Ha Nam Ninh Province) and Thach That district (Ha Son Binh Province), for example, have been taught to read and write.

Classes have also been organized for teenage deaf-mutes in 12 provinces and cities. At present, 550 are receiving an education in 34 classes. They attend cultural lessons, professional training, and treatment for functional recuperation.

To welcome the international year of the disabled, Vietnam's committee for this international year led by Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho has worked out a 10-point program aimed at further care and assistance for the disabled. Under the program, great efforts will be made to carry out a fundamental survey of the disabled in the country, build more establishments for functional recuperation and orthopaedy, especially for children, and alleviate the disadvantages resulting from war injuries.

CSO: 4220

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

TRUONG CHINH ATTENDS PUBLISHING HOUSE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK291044 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] A solemn ceremony was held by the Su That Publishing House in Hanoi on the afternoon of 27 January to mark its 35th founding anniversary. Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, attended together with comrades Nguyen Vinh, Nguyen Khanh Toan and Ha Huy Giap.

In its 35 years of operation, the Su That Publishing House has published 3150 book titles totaling 47.7 million copies and 9.54 billion pages, excluding the two collections of works by Lenin and Marx-Engels.

Cordially addressing the cadres and employees of the publishing house, Comrade Truong Chinh, on behalf of the Party Central Committee, warmly welcomed the achievements scored by the publishing house during its 35 years of operation and growth. It has fulfilled its role as a combatant on the ideological and theoretical front, actively contributed to the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism and the line and policies of the party and state, helped cadres, party members and the people in their study and training, and supported the fostering of the future revolutionary generations according to Uncle Ho's instructions.

Comrade Truong Chinh pointed out that these achievements had been made possible by the correct line and policies of the party; by the absolute loyalty of the cadres and employees of the publishing house to this line and their efforts in study and work and in overcoming difficulties to fulfill their tasks; and by the effective cooperation of many cadres and organs with the publishing house as well as the precious cooperation of various publishing agencies of a number of fraternal countries.

Dealing with the shortcomings and weaknesses of the Su That Publishing House, Comrade Truong Chinh pointed out: the publishing house has done well in publishing the works of other authors, but has made little effort in writing its own books, especially books on politics, ideology, current affairs and policies for general readership. It has also done well in faithfully disseminating the party's line and views as stated in the various resolutions and reports, but has made little or no effort to explain and develop this line and these views in the process of the Vietnamese revolutionary movement. It has published many books on politics, but few on economics and Marxist-Leninist theories of literature and art.

After pointing out the guidelines for and tasks of the Su That Publishing House in the coming period, Comrade Truong Chinh advised: to fulfill the major political tasks listed in its report, the Su That Publishing House must apply and develop the experience it has accumulated in its 35 years of operation. It must always hold firm to the party's line and policies; closely follow and support the political tasks in each period; satisfactorily organize its cadre force; promote the ideological indoctrination of cadres and improve their quality, theoretical knowledge and professional skills; and achieve the specialization of its cadres. It must lay down strict operational regulations and correctly organize its work. It must satisfactorily combine efforts to support the political tasks with the management of business according to the profit-and-loss accounting system and gradually build its modern material and technical bases.

Comrade Truong Chinh's address was greeted by the conference with thunderous applause. In an enthusiastic and moving atmosphere, Comrade Truong Chinh, on behalf of the Party Central Committee, presented the cadres and employees of the Su That Publishing House with an embroidered portrait of President Ho Chi Minh to mark its 35th anniversary.

Comrade Pham Thanh, in the name of the cadres and employees of the publishing house, expressed his deep gratitude for the concern of the Party Central Committee and Comrade Truong Chinh. He promised to actively strive to develop strong points, overcome shortcomings and weaknesses and make an all-out effort to implement to the best of his ability the solicitous instructions of Comrade Truong Chinh.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

STAGE, MOTION PICTURE COLLEGE--The Council of Ministers recently adopted a decision on setting up the Hanoi Stage and Motion Picture College. This is the first art college of the culture and information sector. It developed from the stage high school, the motion picture high school and part of the Vietnam dance school. The college comprises six faculties covering the stage, motion picture and dance fields. It has the task of training college-level art cadres by means of long-term study, short-term complementary study and on-the-job training. In the past, the aforementioned schools trained thousands of dance cadres, stage managers, performers and critics, including many outstanding motion picture and stage actors and actresses. Today, 29 January, the college was officially set up. [Text] [OW301205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

BUDDHIST UNIFICATION COMMITTEE MEETS IN HANOI

BK200930 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] The Committee for the Unification of Buddhist Organizations in Vietnam recently held its second meeting in Hanoi to review activities since its establishment and discuss future tasks prior to the coming Unified Buddhist Congress. Representatives of the religion committee of the premier's office attended the meeting.

The meeting unanimously adopted a report made on behalf of the committee's secretariat by Superior Bonze Thich The Long on achievements in the committee's domestic and international activities. He stressed the unanimous will of the Vietnamese Buddhist followers and the efforts contributed by Buddhist monks and nuns to the tasks of national building and defense.

The meeting discussed and adopted resolution on future tasks of the committee, stressing the urgent task of unifying the Buddhist organizations, methods of implementing the unification process and the convening of a conference of religious delegates to unify the Buddhist organizations.

The meeting expressed firm belief that the task of unifying the Buddhist organizations will meet with fine success and will satisfy the aspiration of Buddhist monks, nuns and followers, thus opening up new hope for the ideal of serving Buddhism and the people.

On this occasion, the Committee for the Unification of Buddhist Organizations in Vietnam visited the VFF Central Committee. Comrades Hoang Quoc Viet, Xuan Thuy and Nguyen Van Tien and many other members of the VFF presidium and secretariat welcomed the visiting delegation. Also present were representatives of the religion committee of the premier's office.

Superior Bonze Thich Tri Thu, chairman of the Committee for Unification of Buddhist Organizations, reported to Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet and the VFF Central Committee's greetings to the VFF Central Committee on its receiving the "Gold Star" Order awarded recently by the state. He welcomed the success of the Seventh Session of the Sixth National Assembly and expressed the Buddhist monks and nuns' aspiration for satisfactorily implementing the new SRV constitution, especially the chapters and articles on freedom of religion.

Speaking cordially to members of the Buddhist Unifying Committee, comrades Hoang Quoc Viet and Xuan Thuy welcomed the success of the committee's meeting and praised the committee for its achievements in preparing for the unification of Buddhist organizations and thus heightening the party and state line of respecting freedom of religion as stipulated in the new constitution. The comrades expressed the hope that the committee in particular and the Vietnamese Buddhist monks and nuns in general will positively contribute to the strengthening of the all-people solidarity bloc to triumphantly carry out the great tasks just adopted by the National Assembly, correctly implement the new constitution and the state laws, and to firmly build and defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

CSO: 4209

ROSTER OF HO CHI MINH COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION CC AND CC SECRETARIAT

[List of members of the Central Committee Secretariat and Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, 4th Term, elected on 22 November 1980 during the 4th Congress of the Youth Union and published in Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 November 1980 p 1]

Secretariat of the Central Committee

Đặng Quốc Bảo [DAWNGJ QUOOCS BAOR]

First Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phan Văn Chương [PHAN VAWN CHUWOWNG]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Hà Quang Dự [HAF QUANG ZUWJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lê Thanh Đạo [LEE THANH DAOJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lương Công Đoan [LUWOWNG COONG DOAN]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Hằng [NGUYEENX THIJ HAWNGF]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Vũ Quốc Hùng [VUX QUOOCS HUNGF]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phạm Công Khanh [PHAMJ COONG KHANH]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Vũ Mão [VUX MAOR]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Trần Phương Thạc [TRAANF PHUWOWNG THACJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lưu Minh Trị [LUWU MINH TRIJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phạm Chánh Trực [PHAMJ CHANHS TRUWCJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Chung Á [CHUNG AS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Văn Ái [NGUYEENX VAWN AIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lê Minh Ánh [LEE MINH ANHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phạm Thanh Ba [PHAMJ THANH BA]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

A-ma Bhi-ăng [A-MA BHI-AWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lê Văn Bình [LEE VAWN BINHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November he was elected to that position.

Huỳnh Trung Chánh [HUYNHF TRUNG CHANHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phạm Thị Hải Chuyên [PHAMJ THIJ HAIR CHUYEENF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Đỗ Văn Chiến [DOOX VAWN CHIEENS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Tâm Chính [NGUYEENX THIJ TAAM CHINHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Giàng A Chư [GIANGF A CHUW]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Ma Công Cọ [MA COONG COJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Đinh Công Duẩn [DINH COONG ZUAANS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lê Văn Đại [LEE VAWN DAIJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Huỳnh Đản [HUYNHF DAMR]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Phương Đào [NGUYEENX THIJ PHUWOWNG DAOF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Tấn Đạt [NGUYEENX TAANS DATJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Khoa Điềm [NGUYEENX KHOA DIEEMF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Cha-ma Le-a Diêu [CHA-MA LE-A DIEEU]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Vi Minh Đô [VI MINH DOO]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Đỗ Huy Đức [DOOX HUY DUWCS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Hoàng Thụy Giang [HOANGF THUYJ GIANG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Võ Thị Thanh Hà [VOX THIJ THANH HAF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Bùi Nguyên Hai [BUIF NGUYEEN HAI]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phạm Thị Hải [PHAMJ THIJ HAIR]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Hà Văn Hiền [HAF VAWN HIEENF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Hoàng Thị Hoa [HOANGF THIJ HOA]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Xuân Hải [NGUYEENX XUAAN HOWIX]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Minh Hiền [NGUYEENX THIJ MINH HIEENF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Văn Hòa [NGUYEENX VAWN HOAF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Kim Hồng [NGUYEENX THIJ KIM HOONGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Vũ Xuân Hồng [VUX XUAAN HOONGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Dương Vĩnh Hùng [ZUWOWNG VINHX HUNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phan Thế Hùng [PHAN THEES HUNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Trịnh Đình Hưng [TRINHJ DINHF HUWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Trần Thị Mai Hường [TRAANF THIJ MAI HUWOWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Kiên [NGUYEENX KIEEN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Đinh Ngọc Kim [DINH NGOCJ KIM]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lý Thiều Kiêm [LYS THIEEUS KIEEMS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Võ Bá Lâm [VOX BAS LAAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phạm Huy Lập [PHAMJ HUY LAAPJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Kim Liên [NGUYEENX THIJ KIM LIEEN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Thái Hiền Lương [THAIS HIEENF LUWOWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Trần Ngọc Miên [TRAANF NGOCJ MIEEN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Hồng Minh [NGUYEENX THIJ HOONGF MINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Võ Xuân Nghĩa [VOX XUAAN NGHIAX]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Bích Ngọc [NGUYEENX THIJ BICHS NGOCJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Trần Thị Bích Ngọc [TRAANF THIJ BICHS NGOCJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November she was elected to that position.

Vi Hồng Nhân [VI HOONGF NHAAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Như [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Hữu Phát [NGUYEENX HUWUX PHATS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Đỗ Hồng Phấn [DOOX HOONGF PHAANS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Trịnh Thanh Phí [TRINHJ THANH PHIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Trần Phong [TRAANF PHONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Thang Văn Phúc [THANG VAWN PHUCS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Đoàn Văn Phước [DOAIS VAWN PHUWOWCS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Hồ Minh Phương [HOOF MINH PHUWOWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Đào Văn Quân [DAOF VAWN QUAAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Hải Quân [NGUYEENX HAIR QUAAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Duy Quý [NGUYEENX ZUY QUYS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Hoàng Văn Quyết [HOANGF VAWN QUYEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Hồ Xuân Sơn [HOOF XUAAN SOWN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phạm Thanh Sơn [PHAMJ THANH SOWN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Vũ Văn Sửu [VUX VAWN SUWUR]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

La Thị Tám [LA THIJ TAMS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Quách Thế Tân [QUACHS THEES TANR]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Trịnh Tố Tâm [TRINHJ TOOS TAAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Văn Tất [NGUYEENX VAWN TAATS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Bùi Thị Thành [BUIF THIJ THANHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Hoàng Kim Thắng [HOAJGF KIM THAWNGS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Văn Thắng [NGUYEENX VAWN THAWNGS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phạm Thị Phương Thảo [PHAMJ THIJ PHUWOWNG THAOR]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thiết [NGUYEENX THIEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Thị Hoài Thu [NGUYEENX THIJ HOAIF THU]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Trần Đức Thuần [TRAANF DUWCS THUAANF]

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Phạm Hữu Thừa [PHAMJ HUWUX THUWAF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Tố Thị Thừa [TOOS THIJ THUWAF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Trần Xuân Thường [TRAANF XUAAN THOWOWNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Dương Văn Tịnh [ZUWOWNG VAWN TINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Ka Ba Tô [KA BA TOW]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Huỳnh Công Trạch [HUYNHF COONG TRACHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Hoàng Truyền [HOANGF TRUYEENF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lê Truyền [LEE TRUYEENF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phan Văn Truyền [PHAN VAWN TRUYEENF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Chớn Trưng [NGUYEENX CHOWN TRUWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nghiêm Văn Tung [NGHIEEM VAWN TUNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

K' Tuốt [K' TUOOTS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Phan Công Tuyên [PHAN COONG TUYEEN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Đoàn Thị Ánh Tuyết [DOANF THIJ ANHS TUYEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 she was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Tấn Vạn [NGUYEENX TAANS VANJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Trần Đức Vân [TRAANF DUWCS VAAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November he was elected to that position.

Vũ Vương Việt [VUX VUWOWNG VIEETJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lê Quang Vịnh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Hồ Đức Việt [HOOF DUWCS VIEETJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Tiến Võ [NGUYEENX TIEENS VOX]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Võ Hoàng Xinh [VOX HOANGF XINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Lê Thanh Xuân [LEE THANH XUAAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Khắc Xương [NGUYEENX KHAWCS XUWOWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

Nguyễn Ngọc Yến [NGUYEENX NGOCJ YEENS]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 22 November 1980 he was elected to that position.

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CHRONOLOGY

HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 SEPTEMBER-15 OCTOBER 1980

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Nov 80 pp 31, 32

[Text] September

16. Opening in New York of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly with the participation of the SRV delegation headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

--Signing in Hanoi of the minutes on cooperation between the delegation of the Propaganda and Training Commission and the Science and Education Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the delegation of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea.

--Kampuchean News Agency SPK: The Central Committee of the NUFSK and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea decide on the holding of general elections throughout the country in early 1981.

17. Sven Lampell, special assistant to the Deputy General Secretary of the International Committee of the Red Cross, visited Vietnam from 10 to 17 September to study measures to help Vietnam overcome the consequences of the floods caused by typhoon Joe.

18. A delegation of lecturers of the General Political Department of the Bulgarian Army arrives in Hanoi on a friendship visit.

--The Swedish Government decides to grant three million kronar [in italics] worth of emergency aid to help the Vietnamese people overcome the consequences of flooding and typhoons.

20. The French Government sends one ton of medicines to the Vietnamese people in flood-stricken areas.

21. As from 29 August 1975, 5 million people have visited the Mausoleum to pay tribute to President Ho Chi Minh, including 65,500 foreigners from 102 countries and 34 international organizations.

23. Hanoi: A ceremony is held to receive a bronze bust of President Ho Chi Minh presented by the Hungarian Peace Council and its author, sculptress Kiss Edit, in honour of the 90th birthday of the late President Ho Chi Minh.

--Opening of the Conference of the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace held in Sofia (Bulgaria). The Vietnam Peace Committee delegation led by Phan Anh, its President, attends the conference.

26. To Huu, Political Bureau member of the CC of the CPV and Deputy Prime Minister, receives the delegation of Czechoslovak Ministry of Culture led by its Minister Milan Klusak.

--Representatives of international organizations in Hanoi (WFP, FAO, WHO and UNHCR) and foreign journalists visit the flood-stricken areas in the provincial capital of Thanh Hoa, and in Tinh Gia and Quang Xuong districts (Thanh Hoa Province).

27. President of the Republic of the Seychelles France Albert Rene concludes his official friendship visit to the SRV. A Vietnam-Seychelles joint Communique is published.

28. Signing in Algiers (Algeria) of an agreement on medical and pharmaceutical cooperation between Vietnam and Algeria.

--The Vietnamese delegation led by Prof. Dr. Nguyen Van Hieu, Vice-President of the Vietnam Committee for Space Research, attends the 31st conference of the International League of Cosmonauts convened in Tokyo, Japan.

30. The economic delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Deputy Prime Minister Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Vietnam Section of the Vietnam-Mongolia Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, leaves Hanoi for Mongolia to attend its 2nd session.

October

1. Vietnam News Agency rejects the slanders by a Thai Army Commander that Vietnam sent commandos from Laos to northeastern Thailand to commit acts of sabotage.

--Opening in Moscow of the 31st session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Thuyet, Secretary of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, attends the session.

2. Opening in Hanoi of the National Symposium on Nguyen Trai on the occasion of his 600th birthday. Present at the symposium are representatives of UNESCO, the World Peace Council, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization, the Forum on Cultural Development in Asia, and representatives of 16 countries.

--A ceremony is held by the Vietnam Journalists' Association to lay the foundation stone of a press centre in Hanoi financed and equipped by the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ).

8. Hanoi: Arrival of a delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia led by Jack McPhilip, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee, on a friendship visit.

--Kiochi Watanabe, representative of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), arrives in Vietnam to take stock of the typhoon Ruth and the floods in early October.

9. Ben Tre Province helps Kandal Province (Kampuchea) build and equip two confectionery factories and a 400-seat cinema.

--Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV, receives the delegation of the Communist Party of India (CPI) led by N. K. Krishnan, Executive Committee member and Secretary of the CPI Central Committee.

11. Hanoi: A ceremony is held to receive donations worth 300 million lire [in italics] from the Italy-Vietnam National Committee comprising medicines, medical equipment and spare parts for agricultural machinery.

--The two Soviet cosmonauts L. Popov and V. Ryumin return safely to the earth after 185 days working in space. The SRV decides to confer on them the title of "Labour Hero" and the Ho Chi Minh Order, First Class.

--The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note of protest against China to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi for causing a serious border clash in Xin Man area (Ta Tuyen Province).

13. The 35th session of the UN General Assembly votes to allow the genocidal Pol Pot clique to retain the seat of Kampuchea in the UN.

14. A Vietnamese Party and Government delgation led by Minister Phan Hien calls at the Algerian Embassy in Hanoi to inquire about and express our sympathy to the Algerian Government and people on the consequences of the recent earthquake in El Asnam.

--The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea decides to establish the Mekong River Committee of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Vice-Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol.

15. Opening in Hanoi of the first national pedagogical conference to closely examine the resolution on educational reform of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee to promote the study, application of teaching methods and to establish the National Liaison Committee of Pedagogists.

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